

was called from his retirement to take command as lieutenant-general—though it was said then as now, that all discussions of even obnoxious measures of Congress would be harmful to the public cause, they did not hesitate, by solemn resolves by the Legisla-

ture, to declare the alien and sedition laws unconstitutional and utterly void. Those acts of Congress, in my judgment, were not more clearly unconstitutional, or more dangerous to liberty, than this act now under review. What can you do? You can invite its repeal, and ask the Government officials and the people in the country to let the question of constitutionality be submitted to the courts, and both sides to abide by the decision.

Some seem to be of the opinion, that those who oppose this act are for a slower revolution. No such thing. I am for no counter-revolution. The object is to keep the present one, great in its aims and grand in its scope.

... upon the right track—the one on which it was started; and on which alone it can attain noble objects and majestic achievements. The crisis was to prevent a counter revolution, is for the State to speak out and declare her opinions upon this subject. For as certain as day succeeds night, the people of this Confederacy will never live long in peace and quiet under any government with the principles of this act and under this established policy, and this in conformity with the provisions of the fundamental law. The action of the Virginia Legislature in 1778, saved the old government beyond question, from a counter and bloody revolution; Repit it on the right track for sixty years afterwards. In

Let me use, therefore, be deterred from performing his duty on this occasion by the cry of counter-revolu-

tion, nor by the cry that it is the duty of all, in this hour of peril, to support the Government. Our Government is composed of executive, legislative and judicial departments, under the Constitution. He most truly and faithfully supports the Government who supports and defends the Constitution. Be not misled by this cry, or that one more man will be deceived.

And let me be incensed by that other cry, of the loud effect of such discussions and such action will have upon our gallant citizen soldiers in the field. I know something of the feeling of these men. I have wit-

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liberties were threatened by an insolent foe, who had trampled the Constitution of our common ancestors under foot. They and we all had quit the Union when the rights of all of us were no longer respected under it, but we had renewed the Constitution—the ark of the covenant—and this is what they want to defend. These

These are the sentiments with which your armies were raised as if by magic. These are the sentiments with which re-enlistments for the war have been made. These are the sentiments with which your ranks would have been filled to the last man whose services can be relied upon in action if conscription had never been resorted to.

common rights of all be the sold, you are keeping sacred watch and guard over the game in the public councils. They will enter the fight with renewed vigor from the assurance that their toll, and sacrifice and blood will not be in vain, but that when the strife is over and independence is acknowledged, it will not be a bare name, a shadow and a mockery, but that with it they and their children after them shall enjoy that liberty for which they now peril all. Next to this, the

most encouraging message you could send them is, that while all feel that the burden of the fight must be borne by them, and the only sure hope of success is in the power of their arms, yet every possible and honorable effort will be made by the civil departments of the Government to terminate the struggle by negotiation and adjustment upon the principles for which they entered the contest.

Gentlemen, I have addressed you longer than I ex-

to say more. I do not know that I shall ever address you again, or see you again. Great events have passed since standing in this place, three years ago, I addressed your predecessors, on a similar request, upon the questions then immediately pending our present troubles. Many who were then with us have since passed away. None in the ordinary course of life, while many of them have fallen upon the battle field, offering up their lives in the great cause in which we are engaged. Still great-

events may be just ahead of us. What fate or fortune awaits you or me, in the contingencies of the time is unknown to all. We may meet again, or we may not. But as a parting remembrance, a lasting memento, to be engraven on your memories and your hearts, I warn you against that most hideous enemy which approaches with her siren song, "Independence first and liberty afterwards." It is also declared, Liberty is the animating spirit, the soul of our system of Government,

and the soul of man, when once met, it is lost forever. There is for it no redemption except through blood. Never for a moment permit yourselves to look upon liberty, that constitutional liberty which you inherited as a birth right, as subordinate to independence. The one was resorted to, to secure the other. Let them never be held one cherished as objects co-ordinate, co-existent, co-equal, co-eval and forever inseparable. Let them stand together "through veal and through wool," and if such be our fate, let them and we all go down to-

together in a common ruin. Without liberty, I would not turn upon my heel for independence. I scorn all independence which does not secure liberty. I warn you also against another fatal delusion, commonly dressed up in the fascinating language of "If we are to have a master, who would not prefer to have a Southern one to a Northern one?" Use no such language. Contentment: none such. Evil communications are as corrupting in politics as in morals.

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
That to be hated, needs but to be seen.
But seen too oft familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

I would not turn up my heel to choose between
masters, I was not born to have a master from either
the North or South. I shall never choose between candi-
dicates for that office. Shall never degrade the right of
suffrage in such an election. I have no wish or

I desire to live after the degradation of my country, and have no intention to arrive in this liberia, if life be the necessary sacrifice of their maintenance to the utmost of my ability, to the bitter end. As for myself, give me liberty as secured in the Constitution with all the guarantee, among which is the sovereignty of Georgia, or give me death. This is my motto, while living, and I want no better epitaph, when I am dead.
 Senators and Representatives: the honor, the rights,

the dignity, the glory of Georgia is in your hands. See to it that faithful sentinels upon the watchtower, that no hour of detriment come to any of these high and sacred trusts, while committed to your charge. [Immense cheers and applause.]

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1883
by J. S. TERRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the Dis-
trict Court of the Confederate States for the North-
ern District of Georgia.

From Gen. Johnson's Army.

DALTON, April 1.—The reports sent forward in regard to changes in the enemy's force in our front, was hardly sensational. Scouts from inside their lines give no report of any change. Sham battles appear to be popular with them, and their firing yesterday was terrific.

RICHMOND, April 1.—An official telegram from Mayfield to the War Department, states that the New Orleans papers of the 24th ult., claim the capture of 210 Confederate soldiers on Bayou Rapides on the 21st, with four pieces of artillery and a large number of

From Europe.
 RICHMOND, April 1.—The latest European news received is unimportant.
 In the House of Commons Mr. Roebuck said he would be glad to see the Federal shipping swept from the high seas.

From Richmond.
RICHMOND, April 1.—The flood in James river is receding.

Repairs of Funding Operations.
MONTGOMERY, April 1.—The total amount funded in this city is nine million five hundred thousand dollars.
TACUMACA, April 1.—The amount funded here is one

MONTHS, April 1.—The amount funded here is eleven million four hundred and three thousand and six hundred. Amount withdrawn from circulation, but not funded, six million six hundred and thirty five thousand and two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifteen cents.

A leading Republican paper says that "even if the Administration has committed some mistakes, it is useless to cry over spilt milk." "Yes," says *Princeton*, "but we cannot help crying over needlessly spilt blood."

HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITATION.—No one does it so regularly, so effectually, so perseveringly, so punctually as the tax-collector. The fellow seems to have quite a call for the business.